



"Our Home, Our Country and our Brother Man."

## NEGLECT OF PASTURES.

No part of the farm in Maine is more useful or profitable than our pastures, and no part of our farms, as a general thing, is more neglected. In the first place, we neglect them when they are first cleared up and ready to sow or seed down, because in nine cases in ten we do not sow a sufficient quantity of seed nor a sufficient variety of grass seeds. A friend of ours, who had traveled in England, observing the different modes of farming among them, informs us that their best pastures were originally laid down with a greater variety of grasses than we ever think of using.

In the next place, we neglect, or rather abuse, our pastures by overstocking them, thus carrying from them much more than is returned. Again, a large proportion of our pastures are shamefully neglected, by allowing bushes, such as cedars, hardhacks, sweetfruits, alders, and also brakes, to usurp the place of grass. We know of some where these intruders take up at least three quarters of the territory, so that while the owner claims that his cattle have the range of twenty-five acres of pasture, they cannot graze but about eight acres of grass, for there is not more than that space occupied by grass. A little attention and labor in cutting these bushes, by burning them off and scattering a good supply of grass seed on these burnt places, would greatly improve the premises.

Some assert that cattle and other animals that run in pastures, leave as much as they take off. This may be partially true in some instances where cattle are not taken out from the time they are put in until housing time, but where they are taken out at night and yarded, as in the case of milch cows, this cannot be true. There is thus a gradual diminution of the fertility—a slow but sure carrying away the elements necessary to keep up the growth of grass, and nothing returned. Now it will appear evident to every inquiring and reflecting mind, that it will be necessary to refund, in some shape or other, a sufficient quantity of material to supply nourishment to the grass and other herbage made use of by the cattle that eat it.

Your pasture land is the mill, and your cow the operator to turn grass into milk, butter and cheese. Now when the raw material has become exhausted, your butter-mill must stop, or run so feebly as to be unprofitable, as sure as your cotton mill must stop or run feebly when the cotton or raw material is all gone. The dictate of wisdom and common sense would be to supply an abundance of material for the operator to convert into the article you desire.

It would not be very convenient to manure pastures with animal manures from the barnyard, unless they were plowed up and cultivated. As most of our pastures cannot be very conveniently cultivated, this mode of renovating them cannot be resorted to. But fortunately there are other modes of dressing land, such as sowing on plaster of paris, ashes, lime, salt, guano, super-phosphate of lime in the shape of bones pulverized and prepared for the occasion.

Some of these may supply the place of the missing material, and keep up the fertility of your pastures, and consequently the profits arising from grazing them. The subject is worth much thought and careful experimenting.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE CURCULIO.

We promised our readers that we would publish all the modes of destroying the Curculio that we met with.

Peradventure some of them might be effectual, and enable the operator to raise a good crop of plums, which might have been destroyed by this sly and mischievous insect. The September number of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, contains a paper read by Mr. Uplike, before the Pittsburg Horticultural Society at a recent meeting, on the subject. He says he has tried it four years with perfect success.

He takes one peck of dry well slacked lime, and one pound of flour of sulphur, mixes thoroughly, and dusts it over the entire tree early in the morning when the dew is heavy. This should be repeated five or six times, or until every part of the tree is well coated, with a two gallon tin canister, punched with quarter inch holes, and handle of proper length.

A tree may be well dusted in two minutes. The best time, he says, to begin using the preparation, is as soon as the bloom begins to fall. Some of the lime will of course fall to the ground around the tree.

Some trees in Mr. Uplike's ground, too near the house to allow the application of this compound, and of course had none applied to them, were so infested with curculios, that they did not produce a single plum—while from those to which it was applied, he gathered large crops; from one of them as many as eight pecks.

For the Maine Farmer.

## BLOODY URINE.

Mr. Editor:—For the benefit of your subscriber who wrote the inquiry respecting a cure for "bloody urine," I wish you would say to him that a little nitric acid is all that he needs, if his cow is not too far gone to effect a cure. Prescription: Give to the animal once in two days in a quart of water, a table spoonful of nitric acid. In ordinary cases a cure may be looked for after the first or second dose.

I know of three cases where it has cured, and not one where it has failed. Will our friend try it, and let us know what the result is in that case? L. E. J. Cornville, Sept. 2, 1853.

## FRIEND HACKER AND HIS SHANGHAI.

We clip the following from brother Hacker's "Pleasure Boat." It was tacked on to the "hen coop" of his "Barley," and as it refers to us "in the premises," we give it a berth in the Farmer.

SHANGHAI FOWLS. "Last year the Committee of one of the Agricultural Societies—the North Kennebec if I mistake not—gave the shanghai fowls a tremendous blowing up, and Dr. Holmes of the Maine Farmer, has several times fired his heaviest blunderbuss at them. Why is this? Is it not because they are not acquainted with the shanghai? I have kept a few fowls for two or three years past, to protect my garden from grasshoppers, and after trying some half dozen different kinds, I have cleared out all but shanghais, believing these to be the most profitable. I sell mine as opportunity offers—sold a pair last week which after being dressed weighed six pounds each, and brought 18 cents per pound at one of our hotels, while the common kinds were selling from 12 to 15 cts. A dollar and eight cents each! The hen has laid five liters of eggs since last winter, and hatched and brought up one liter of chickens, and two of her eggs were as heavy as three from our native hens. Had they been fattened they would not have weighed less than eight pounds each. The chickens while growing require more food than our native breeds, but after attaining their growth they will keep fat on half the food that would be necessary to keep common fowls in good laying order.

Again they are much better to coop than common fowls—would live and thrive in snug quarters where common fowls would pine away and die.

More than this, their flesh is as tender at three years of age as that of common fowls at six months.

I have ten pairs of chickens for sale, about half of them of the pure white and others the red shanghai breed, and if Dr. Holmes or any other agricultural committee will keep a pair of them a year or two, I think they will alter their tune about the shanghai. Mine are as handsome as pictures."

What sort of pictures bro. Jero? Now be honest—don't let the six and sixpence of the market blind your eyes, but be honest and say if there isn't proportionally more off—more shank and neck in your shanghai, than in our Yankee "old white hen with yellow legs!"

We don't speak for any agricultural committee, but will say for ourselves that we have kept, and now have the shanghais, and have kept almost every other breed from *don't it* Bantams, up to Brahms Potatoes, and know all about them. The shanghai bear "solitary confinement" like martyrs, but they are great eaters, and their relative profit is no more than that of smaller breeds, and the flesh coarser. [Ed.]

## FALL CROP OF SLUGS.

Those who have pear and plum trees should examine them at this time, and ten chances to one, they will find lots of that slimy uncouth looking creature, neither worm nor caterpillar—called slug, upon their leaves.

They will not do much damage at this time of the year, to the trees, but if not destroyed, they will leave a progeny which will trouble you next spring.

To prevent this, you should destroy them, which you can easily do, by sprinkling a little fine ash or slacked lime upon them. There is generally two crops of them in a season. The first appears in June, soon after the leaves obtain their full size. These, if not destroyed, will destroy the leaves of your pear and plum trees, then undergo their respective changes, and come out with a new stock of slugs in September. These, if not destroyed, go into the crystalline state, in which they probably continue all winter, and from which they come out in spring, in time to have the slug hatch, and begin its depredations some time in June or July.

For the Maine Farmer.

## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The position occupied by the American farmer, morally, intellectually, and religiously, is superior to that of any other country. Here they can raise themselves to a level with the occupant of the highest office in the gift of our people. The farmer takes his seat in the halls of legislation, and fills with dignity and honor. The Scientific Bodies of our country, welcome the enlightened farmer to their ranks, and he tells them the secrets of the teeming earth. He is honored in whatever station he moves, if he is honest, temperate and intelligent.

From the homes of the hardy New England farmer have come forth our most excellent statesmen, eloquent divines, and distinguished literary and scientific men. And it is to such homes that we look, at the present day, for similar men to come forth, and fill the places made vacant by the decease of their lamented and honored predecessors. To this fact the farmer should not be ignorant, but educate and bring up his sons, that they may be true to their country and its future success. The length and breadth of our glorious Republic is every day extending, and its increasing public duties call for men of honest integrity, firm in purpose, and of sound reasoning, to attend to them; and if the future be like the present, such men will be brought from the quiet homes of the industrious farmer, and not from the crowds who throng the busy cities, the tainted air of which is poisonous to honest legislation.

In every New England village, those neat and unpretending school houses, which attract the attention and win the praise of the traveler, are to be found. In such Daniel Webster studied, and afterwards taught. In such were educated men who have occupied, and some of whom now fill, the proudest positions in our country. They are such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Adams, Fillmore, Douglas, and he who now occupies the Presidential Chair. The lives of these men, and many others, as distinguished as they, reflect honor upon the American farmer. They exalt his position, by some considered degrading, to a high standard of worth.

Who were the men that came forth from their homes, leaving all behind them, and joined the brave and patriotic hands in the struggle for American Independence? To whom are we indebted for the glorious victory which they won, and the blessed privileges of liberty which they fought, bled and died to gain for us and for our children? And who were the men that were called heroes in the war of 1812? Who were Washington, Putnam, Knox, Warren, and the brave and patriotic hearts who fought and bled with them? Who were Webster, Clay and Calhoun? Who are Fillmore, Pierce and Douglas? And who were the men, chosen by America's greatest statesman, to lay him down in the silent tomb, when his sun should set and his labors on earth were ended? When the great men and gifted of our country came to pay their sad farewell to his mortal remains, who but honest and hardy New England farmers, bore him to his last resting place. Answer these questions, ye who look with pride upon the hardy and honest tillers of the soil, and learn to honor them as the bone and sinew of our land.

"Princes and kings may flourish and may fade, A breath can make them as a breath has made, But a bold yeomanry, our country's pride, When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

SHANDY MAGUIRE, ESQ.

For the Maine Farmer.

## BONE DUST.

Mr. Editor:—If you please you can inform the "Young Farmer" of Northport, who makes the inquiry about bone dust, that a good crushing mill, can be made of iron, for about one hundred dollars, that will work effectively with the power of one horse, or bullock, applied to a lever purchase, and with it bones may be crushed to any degree of fineness. The finer the bone is crushed, the more rapid will be its decomposition, and its beneficial effects upon the plants more immediate.

This kind of mill I have frequently seen in operation in London, where crushing the bone, and extracting the grease is carried on as a business, and that profitably. This is a ready way of applying bone as a manure; but it is believed, that the reduction of the bone to an impalpable powder with sulphuric acid, and then mixing with some dry substance, that will allow of its being readily applied to the crop, is the more preferable, especially at the low price at which the acid can now be purchased.

If any one wishes such a machine, you are at liberty to refer them to me, and I will give them such information as will enable any skillful mechanic to construct one. AGRICULTURE.

Augusta, September 10, 1853.

## SPONTANEOUS PLANTS.

It is well known to our readers that the marshes on South Boston Bay, between Roxbury and Boston, have been "filled up" within a few years, with gravel brought in railway cars from Quincy. This gravel, or a large portion of it, was taken from a hill, where it had remained undisturbed for many centuries. Yet this large tract of "made land" is now covered with a dense vegetable growth, embracing a great variety of plants, most of them of common varieties, the seeds of which are compact, hard and heavy, and covered with an enamelled shell, all of which would seem to preclude the idea that they could have been wafted from a distance through the atmosphere. How could these plants have originated? Were the seeds deposited in the gravel and soil, many ages ago, and have now germinated on being exposed to the action of the atmosphere and heat? or is there some other process of nature by which vegetation, under certain circumstances, may be produced without any apparent cause?

Indeed, there are few things more extraordinary, or have been a greater puzzle to naturalists, than the appearance and development of certain plants in certain circumstances. It is sometimes the case that when a deep pit or well is dug, the earth is thrown up from a great depth, fifty or a hundred feet, and which has been for many ages, buried far beneath the surface of the earth, on exposure to the atmosphere and the heat of the sun, will give forth myriads of plants, of a certain description, and which perhaps have not been seen in that vicinity for many years. It is stated on good authority, that after the great fire in London in 1666, the entire surface of the destroyed city was covered with such a profusion of cruciferous plants, the *Sisymbrium* *irio* of Linnæus, that it was calculated the whole of Europe did not contain so many plants of it. It is also a well ascertained fact, that if a spring of salt water makes its appearance in a spot, at a great distance from the sea, the neighborhood will soon be covered with plants peculiar to maritime locality, which plants, previous to this occurrence, were entire strangers to the country!

When a lake happens to dry up, the surface will almost always be soon covered by a vegetation which is peculiar, and entirely different from that which flourishes on its former banks. In M. de Brebisson's work on the useful moths, this botanist states that a pond in the neighborhood of Falais, in France, having been rendered dry during many weeks, in the height of summer, the mud, in drying, was immediately and entirely covered, to the extent of many square yards, by a minute, compact, green turf, formed of an imperceptible moss, the *Phænum azillare*, the stalks of which were so close to each other, that upon a square inch of this new soil, might be counted more than five thousand individuals of this minute plant, which had never previously been observed in this country!

These circumstances are singular, and furnish a vast field of speculation for the natural philosopher.

TO HAVE LARGE CURRENTS. The Horticulturist directs that currants be pruned in winter, manured in autumn, every alternate year, and the soil be kept clean and mellow till after bearing. To which we may add that if old wood is kept out away, and young shoots constantly springing in its place, something like the renewal system of pruning grapes, but not so close; good cultivation will give heavy crops of fine large currants from the same bushes for a life-time.

## INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS INTO AMERICA.

The following account of the introduction of Domestic Animals into this country, has been condensed from the late Census Report, and will be found to possess much interest. It furnishes a key to the origin of our Native Cattle, of which mention is often made, and concerning which an article was published in our August number: [Wool Grower.]

The first animals brought to America from Europe, were imported by Columbus in his second voyage, in 1493. He left Spain as Admiral of seventeen ships, bringing a collection of European trees, plants, and seeds of various kinds, a number of horses, a bull, and several cows.

The first horses brought into any part of the territory at present embraced in the United States were landed in Florida by Cuba de Yaca, in 1527, forty-two in number, all of which perished or were otherwise killed. The next importation was also brought to Florida, by De Soto, in 1539, which consisted of a large number of horses and swine, among which were thirteen sows, the progeny of the latter soon increasing to several hundred.

The Portuguese took cattle and swine to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia in the year 1533. Thirty years after they had multiplied so abundantly that Sir Richard Gilbert attempted to land there to obtain supplies of cattle and hogs for his crew, but was wrecked.

Swine and other domestic animals were brought over to Acadia by M. L'Escarbot, a French lawyer, in 1604, the year that country was settled. In 1608, the French extended their settlement into Canada, and soon after introduced various animals.

In 1609, three ships from England landed at Jamestown, in Virginia, with many immigrants, and the following domestic animals, namely: six mares, one horse, six hundred swine, five hundred domestic fowls, with a few sheep and goats. Other animals had been previously introduced there. In 1611, Sir Thomas Gates brought over to the same settlement one hundred cows, besides other cattle. In 1610, an edict was issued in Virginia, prohibiting the killing of domestic animals of any kind, on penalty of death to the accessory and twenty-four hours whipping to the offender. As early as the year 1617, the swine had multiplied so rapidly in the colony that people were obliged to palisade Jamestown to prevent being overrun with them. In 1627, the Indians near the settlement fed upon hogs, which had become wild, instead of game. Every family in Virginia at that time which had not an abundance of tame hogs and poultry, was considered very poor. In 1648, some of the settlers had a good stock of bees. In 1667 sheep and mares were forbidden to be exported from the province. By the year 1722, or before, sheep had become multiplied, and yielded good fleeces.

The first animals introduced into Massachusetts were by Edward Winslow, in 1624, consisting of three heifers and a bull. In 1629, twelve cows were sent to Cape Ann. In 1629, one hundred and fifteen cattle were imported into the plantations on Massachusetts Bay, besides some horses and mares, several cows and forty-one goats. They were mostly ordered by Francis Higginson, formerly of Leicester, where several of the animals were brought. The first importation into New York was made from Holland, by the West India company, in 1625, consisting of horses and cattle for breeding, besides as many sheep and hogs as was thought expedient.

## CHOPPED FODDER.

One of the greatest improvements of the age, as I can conceive, is that of preparing fodder for stock, by chopping or "chaffing." Not only does the first quality English hay grow much further than prepared, but the chaffing machine enables the farmer who has one to "use up" or appropriate for economical purposes, a vast amount of poor and comparatively worthless material; which would otherwise be of little or no use except for manure. By chaffing wheat, rye, oats, barley and even buck wheat, straw, mixing it with a little meal or "steap" turnips and water, or meal and water, most animals, though they may have been accustomed previously to a more dainty and luxurious keep, will partake of it with avidity. They may, it is true, require occasional feeds from the root bin, granary or hay mow; yet, where there is a scarcity of the more valuable articles of "fodder" they will do well and even thrive on it. A gentleman of my acquaintance who keeps an extensive and numerous stock, and to whom I had intimated my prejudice in favor of these machines, had deprecated them as a new modification of that very common abomination—agricultural humbug, afterwards wrote me as follows:—

"You will probably recollect that during our last conversation something was insinuated by yourself in favor of 'chaffing machines.' You appeared very sanguine that their introduction into general use would, in a short time, effect an entire and favorable revolution in the routine of feeding, and be of immense advantage to the farmer, as it would enable him to use up, with the assistance of a very small medium of meal or rasped roots and water, all the refuse material on the premises, and which, without this assistance, would be little better than a dead loss."

Circumstances have since then induced me to change the opinion I at that time expressed, and I am now feeding my cattle mostly on chaffed straw, prepared in the manner you indicated. My cereal crops the past season were unusually abundant; there was a large amount of straw, and not knowing how to dispose of it to advantage, as there was no ready market, I concluded to reduce your theory to the ordeal of experiment, and purchased a machine. It has been in continual requisition since. My oat, wheat, rye and barley straw, together with a portion of my corn stalks, have been used up in a manner I can but consider economical, as there has been no loss, and as my animals have apparently done as well on these as on English hay. The cost of chaffing is, I consider, a mere nothing."

[Exchange.] A terrible cloud of locusts is ravaging Southern Mexico, destroying the indigo and corn crops.

## AUTUMN.

BY LOGSLOW.

O, with what glory comes and goes the year! The buds of spring—those beautiful harbingers Of sunny skies and cloudless times—enjoy Life's newness, and earth's verdure spread out; And when the silver habit of the clouds Comes down upon the autumn sun, and with A sober gladden the old year takes up His bright inheritance of golden fruits, A pomp and pageant fill the splendid scene. There is a beautiful spirit breathing now In the lowly richness of the chestnut trees, And, from a beaker full of richest dyes, Pouring new glory on the autumn woods, And dipping in warm light the pillar'd clouds. Morn, on the mountain, like a summer bird, Lifts up her purple wing; and in the vales The gentle wind—a sweet and passionate wooer—Kisses the blushing leaf, and stirs up life. Within the solemn woods of ash deep crimsoned, And silver beech, and maple yellow-leaved,—Where Autumn, like a faint old man, sits down By the way-side weary. Through the trees The golden robin moves; the purple finch, That on wild cherry and red cedar feeds;—A winter bird,—comes with its plaintive whistle, And pecks by the witch-hazel; whilst aloud From cottage roofs the warbling bluebird sings; And merrily, with oft repeated notes, Sounds from the threshing-floor the busy fall. O, what a glory does this world put on For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks On duties well perform'd and days well spent! For him the wind, and the yellow leaves Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teachings. He shall see for aye the solemn hymn that Death Has lifted up for him, that he shall go To his long resting-place without a tear.

## APPLE MOLASSES.

The juice of the sweet apple, it is probably well known to most of our readers, makes an excellent molasses. The article, when properly made, is pure, possessing a vinous or rather brandied flavor, which renders it greatly superior for mince, apple, or tart pies, to the best West India molasses. If it is made from sour apples, a small quantity of imported molasses may be added to modify the flavor. But made with its, possesses a brisk and highly palatable flavor which common molasses does not impart. Four and a half barrels of good cider will make a barrel of molasses, costing, in ordinary seasons, about \$5.50. One who has had considerable experience in manufacturing this article, says:—

"I make little cider; my apples are worth more to feed my hogs than for cider; but I make a practice of selecting my sweet apples, those that furnish the richest, heaviest liquor, and make a cheese from them, using the cider thus obtained for making apple or quince preserves, boiling down for molasses, and keeping two or three barrels for drink or ultimate conversion into vinegar. When new from the press, and before fermentation commences, that which I intend for boiling is brought to the house, and boiled in brass to the proper consistency; taking care not to burn it, as that gives the molasses a disagreeable flavor, and taking off all the scum that rises during the process. The quantity to be boiled, or the number of barrels required to make one of molasses, will depend greatly on the kind of apples used, and the richness of the new liquor. Four or four and a half are generally sufficient, but when care is not used in making the selection of apples, five barrels may be necessary; but let it take more or less, enough must be used to make the molasses, when cold, as thick as the best West India. When boiled sufficiently, it should be turned into vessels to cool, and from thence into a new cask barrel put into a cool cellar, where it will keep without trouble, and be ready at all times."

But the making of molasses is not the only important use to which sweet apples may be applied as connected with culinary affairs. Apple butter, as it is made by the Germans in Pennsylvania, is a most excellent article. The *modus operandi* pursued by those most expert in the manufacture of it is the following:

Having selected six bushels of fine ripe fruit, and divested them of the rind, quarter and carefully cut them. Boil down two barrels of cider into one, and deposit the apples in the boiled down cider. Keep up a brisk fire under the kettles, and stir the contents continually to prevent burning. The boiling and stirring must continue uninterruptedly till the whole mass is reduced to a pap about the consistency of a thick sticky pudding. It is then allowed to cool, and afterwards be deposited in jars for future use. When thoroughly made it will be as solid as first rate butter, and will keep many years; indeed, it improves by age. The Pennsylvanians make it only once in seven years. It is so much superior to the ordinary apple sauce, that no one who has fairly tasted its value will afterwards, we are confident, willingly consent to be without it. The flavor is superior, and there is a neatness and solidity about it greatly superior to that of the ordinary apple sauce. Its price in market is also higher. [Republican Journal.]

A QUEER RACE. A foot race against time was run on Mount Washington on Friday last. A gentleman bet with one of the proprietors of the Summit House, that he (the proprietor) could not run a mile in eight minutes, starting from the very top of Mount Washington. The bet was a gold watch. The proprietor is a man weighing 190 lbs., and out of practice, but full of courage. He got well off at the first start, and the way he leaped from rock to crag, and from crag to cliff, was admirable. Some travelers going up, as the runner was on his last quarter, like the scene, as he opened on them, to a mountain gap on the full rush. On this quarter he broke, making a mistake and coming on his knees, but recovered himself in a moment, and unharmed, pushed on with lightning speed to the goal. The result was, that he reached the judges' stand alive and unharmed, (which was miraculous) in six minutes fifty-seven seconds. Any one who has been over the mile run, must be satisfied that it was a perilous feat—the road being in some places so rough and precipitous as to be almost impassable. The travelers ascending who saw the flight of the landlord, say it took them nearly an hour to ascend the same distance. It was a queer race and a bold one, and Boniface well deserved the watch, for he risked his neck to earn it. [Portland Argus.]

## LONG AND SHORT MANURE.

When the controversy with respect to the "Long" and "Short manure," was at its height, in Scotland, it is said to have been by no means difficult to find farmers who, while they loudly claimed all the excellencies in the vocabulary as pertaining to their favorite breed, denounced the opposite race as utterly destitute of every good quality, and those who supported their pretensions to the possession of the same, as "madmen and fools." In some sections of our country the advocates of long and short manure have proceeded nearly to the same ridiculous extreme, and "arguments," "experiments," and "illustrations" have been offered and "refuted," till very few of the combatants who have become involved in this logomachy, or word-war, can "define their position" with any clearness, or explain what they mean. I presume that in the minds of most practical men, who have candidly examined this mooted subject, and who have cultivated their lands with their eyes fully open, there is at present but little doubt in relation to the superiority of long manure, over that which is usually termed short, or "manure manure," yet there may be, and doubtless are circumstances under which the latter is preferable as a stimulant; still they are rare, and not of a nature sufficiently important to vary the usages predicted upon the well-known superiority of the former where permanency of effect is the object of primary regard. One of the Committees on Farm Management for the New York Agricultural Society, in their Report, speak of the different modes adopted by competitors for premiums on farms, and observe:—"All the competitors, with the exception of Mr. Delafield, prefer to use manure in its long or unrotted state, while the latter prefers to use it after it is well rotted." On this subject, a late writer also remarks:—

"We think that both theory and practice most clearly indicate that a cord of long manure will produce a greater amount of vegetable growth than the same cord would do if allowed to rot, exposed to the action of the sun and rain; because, during the process, a very great proportion of the ammonia will evaporate, and a smaller proportion of the saline matters will be leached away; but this loss will be avoided by the covering of muck, earth and plaster by which the heaps of Mr. Delafield are protected, and which absorb and combine with these valuable adjuncts to fertility. By Mr. Delafield's method, therefore, a greater amount of fertilizing matter is restored to the soil than existed in its unrotted state; but it also has the additional advantage of being presented to the growing crops in a form better fitted for assimilation."

Where manure is left openly exposed to the atmosphere, and in this condition allowed to ferment, a very large portion of its most valuable properties are unavoidably lost. This no one can question. A DUCES CORRENT FARMER. Northampton, August 3, 1853. [Germantown Telegraph.]

REVERSAL OF A DECISION OF THE "TWELVE JUDGES" BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—[An event of very rare occurrence.] The House of Lords have set aside the will of the late Earl of Bridgewater by which a condition was made that if the then Lord Alford should die without having attained the rank of Marquis Duke of Bridgewater the bequest of property amounting to about £2,000,000 sterling should be void as regarded his issue, and the estate pass over to the remainder-men. Lord Alford died in the year 1851 without having attained the dignity in question, and the point has been raised whether the proviso in the will was valid or not, and whether his lordship's heir was to be disinherited. The Lord Chancellor and nine judges had given the opinion that the proviso was valid, but yesterday's decision is final. The law lords against the will are, Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Truro, and St. Leonards; Chief Baron Pollock and Baron Platt were also against the proviso. [English paper.]

CHANGE. Much complaint exists in the community at the great scarcity of gold dollars as well as smaller silver change. Our banks have been in the habit of sending pretty large amounts of gold to the Philadelphia Mint, and receiving, in a day or two, the smaller coins required by them. Now we understand, the banks have little or no small gold coins, and are equally destitute of silver change. Ever since the Legislature prohibited the issue of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, this inconvenience has been felt, and we are sorry to say, we see no remedy for the evil at present. We have been shown a letter from the agent of the Mint to one of our banks, in reply to an urgent request for small coin, which says:—"For some time to come it will not be in our power to give gold dollars in exchange for large coin." In the meantime the community must do as well as they can under the circumstances. [Baltimore American.]

GAS. The Newport Mercury publishes a long article showing that the first gas made in this country for illuminating purposes, was manufactured by David Melville, of that town. This was in 1806. A patent was secured in 1810, and Mr. Melville lighted his house and the street with his gas. In 1817, he contracted with the Government to light Beaver Tail Light House with the gas, and it was used for one year. About this time the gas was introduced into a manufactory at Providence. All went well until the watchman entered the gas house with a light, when an explosion ensued. This accident alarmed those who were favorable to the introduction of Gas, and thereby destroyed the pleasing anticipations of Mr. Melville. This gentleman is now living in Newport.

HINTS FOR STOCK RAISERS. Mix occasionally, one part of salt with four or five of wood ashes, and give it to your stock of all kinds during summer and winter. It promotes health and growth materially. Green and fermentable food produces flatulency, and this mixture affords a remedy.

It is said that if horses are liberally supplied with salt and clean wood ashes, they will neither be troubled with bots nor cholera.

There is a stalk of corn in Andover, 19 feet high, and which has 14 ears of corn on it.

## PRACTICE OF SHOEING HORSES.

BY CHAS. FERGIVAL.

Mr. Editor:—I have lately been devoting much attention to shoeing, and flatter myself that the horses under my care are as well shod as any in her majesty's service.

The shoe I found in use here was made concave next to the foot, and flat on the ground surface, than which, in my opinion nothing can be worse. This shoe I have had reversed, making the latter so as to leave only sufficient room between the shoe and the foot for the pricker to pass freely round to remove dirt &c. The heels of the shoe I have given an inclined plane outward on the foot's surface, with three nails in the inside and four on the outside. The heels, instead of being cut off straight, are well sloped, and about the same thickness at the toe. There are many pernicious practices which, smiths in general, if left to themselves, fall into, viz.

1. *Mutilating the frog by improper cutting.*—I have at length got my tarsus to understand that the only part of the frog which requires cutting, unless ragged, is the point, to prevent the sensible frog being bruised between it and the coffin bone.

2. *Inflicting serious injury to the crust, by an improper use of the rasp, but especially the coarse side of it.*

3. *In fitting the shoes, by cutting too much out of the crust at the toe, to admit the dip.* The shoe is consequently set too far back, instead of being fitted full to the crust, and afterwards, asping away the crust, making the foot, in fact, fit the shoe, instead of the shoe to fit the foot. This is a faulty practice and very serious; so, which smiths in general are very apt to do; one too, which renders the crust shelled, for that part into which the nails are driven on to time is in this way rendered weak.

4. In turning shoes, smiths in general do not tend sufficiently to bevelling or sloping the edge of the shoe from the foot to the ground surface, which I consider of great importance, specially if horses are given to cut or interfere with their action.

5. *Cutting the heels of the shoe off straight.* This is also a very bad practice. If well sloped, the shoe for hunting, to which there cannot be any objection, they are less liable to be pulled off by the hind shoe catching in them, and contribute more to the safety of both horse and rider.

6. *Leaving the inner edges of the hind shoes to the toe sharp, which, if rounded, will in a great measure prevent over-reaches, as well as under the fore shoes less liable to be pulled off by their catching in the heels of the former.* Leaving the toe of the shoe for horses that age, or "carry the hammer and pinchers," is, it is termed, leaving the horn projecting over the shoe, is, in my opinion good as a general rule, not only preventing that unpleasant noise, at rendering horses less liable to overreach, but pulling off their fore shoes, provided, however, attention be paid to rounding the inner edge.

7. *In rasping the under part of the clinches, rippers are very apt to apply the edge of the shoe improperly to the crust, forming a deep void round the same, which cannot but be injurious to the foot, and, together with taking away too much of the crust in finishing the shoe, must have a tendency to render it shelly, striving the shoe at the toe, after the French fashion, where horses go near the ground, I am very fond of, but I cannot see any advantage in it as a general practice. [Veterinarian.]*

## TRANSPLANTING GARDEN PLANTS.

I presume it will be satisfactory to many, to be informed that the different species of garden plants may be most advantageously transplanted. The months of August and September are favorable in this State, and in states to the north of it, for transplanting the following species, and the months of September and October for the states adjoining them on the south as far as the line of the Potomac; and October and November for the more southern states: Strawberries of all kinds, if planted as above stated, will produce a fair crop the ensuing summer. It is preferable that the beds be three feet wide, and that four rows lengthwise be planted in the beds, the plants a foot apart each way. This width will admit of the fruit being gathered from the sides without trampling on the beds, as is of necessity the case when the beds are of greater width. It need scarcely be stated that the ground should be previously well tilled or deeply dug and mellowed, and moist if it is preferable, and on no grounds will as early crops be produced as on drained meadow land. The strawberry will, however, flourish in drier soils and produce fair crops. The same remarks are suitable for transplanting the fine varieties of Rhubarb for tarts, the Sea Kale, Asparagus, Globe Artichoke, Horse Radish, and Patience Dock, (the latter the best of all early greens, and very hardy, permanent and economical,) as they then become well rooted and established before the winter sets in.





AUGUSTA:  
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1853.

## THE STATE ELECTION.

The returns have all been received, and we are enabled to state the results of the election. There is no choice of Governor, and the vote is considerably smaller than last year. We present the following recapitulation of votes for Governor:

	Whigs.	Dem.	Free.	Unk.
York	2533	4146	629	838
Cumberland	3449	4846	2397	1810
Lincoln	4329	3833	831	612
Kennebec	3724	2880	866	831
Hancock	1548	1520	610	225
Waldo	1382	2508	892	1008
Oxford	1038	3477	1074	681
Washington	1733	1911	101	141
Piscataquis	2507	3388	1829	971
Somerset	557	1077	129	447
Franklin	2176	2191	463	568
	727	1368	537	495

25093 33145 11248 8627  
The remaining towns voted last year for Governor as follows:—Hallowell, 2317; Crosby, 1814; Chandler, 1003; Holmes, 62.

The Portland Advertiser of Monday says:—The precise completion of the Senate is still in some doubt. According to the best information we have received, there have been elected by the whigs—in Cumberland, 2; Lincoln, 4; Kennebec, 1; Penobscot, 3; and Arrowsick, 1; in all, 11. There is no doubt about any of these except one in Lincoln (Mr. Farwell) and one in Kennebec (Mr. Stark). If these two are not elected, the list will be reduced to 9.

The democrats have elected—in York, 3; Franklin, 1; Piscataquis, 1; and Washington, 2—in all, 7.

Of course this leaves from 13 to 15 vacancies to be filled by the Legislature, viz:—Cumberland 2, Oxford 2, Kennebec 2, Waldo 2, Somerset 2, Hancock 2,—and possibly three instead of two in Kennebec, and one in Lincoln.

The House stands 79 democrats, 63 whigs, and 8 free-soilers. The following table will show the proportion to each county:

Whole No.	Whigs.	Dem.	Free.	Unk.
York	16	4	12	0
Cumberland	21	11	6	1
Lincoln	19	12	6	0
Oxford	10	2	6	2
Hancock	9	4	2	0
Washington	10	4	6	0
Kennebec	16	12	3	1
Somerset	5	5	9	0
Penobscot	17	3	8	0
Waldo	12	2	1	6
Piscataquis	4	1	3	0
Franklin	5	1	3	1
Arrowsick	3	2	1	0
	151	63	60	19

\*1 No choice.

## MECHANICS' FAIR IN BOSTON.

The seventh Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, was opened at Faneuil and Quincy Halls, last week, in fine style. Thousands who cannot spend the money and time to go to New York to see the Crystal Palace, can be greatly amused and instructed by a trip to Boston, and an examination of the specimens there exhibited. Those who recollect the rich display made by this Society three years ago, at the same place, will wish to go again to enjoy a similar pleasure in examining the Exhibition this year.

The Post speaking of it, says:—  
"We have incidentally noted that amongst the specimens of American ingenuity and skill, will be presented one of the calorific engines made by Ericsson. This in itself will be a great novelty, and will, doubtless, attract much attention. There will also be found in the Exhibition, a powerful steam engine, as motive power for the working machinery, contributed by the Mattapan Company—an atmospheric telegraph, invented and constructed by Richardson; besides many other prominent articles, which we may take an early opportunity to mention."

## COUNTY AG. SOCIETY FAIRS IN MAINE.

York, at Alfred, Oct. 5 and 6.  
Cumberland, at Portland, Oct. 19 and 20.  
West Lincoln, at Lewiston, Oct. 6.  
Lincoln, at Wiscasset, Oct. 5 and 6.  
Kennebec, at Readfield Corner, October 12 and 13.  
North Kennebec, at Waterville, Oct. 4 and 5.  
South Kennebec, at Gardiner, Oct. 19 and 20.  
West Somerset, at Madison Bridge, Oct. 5 and 6.  
Penobscot, at —, September 28 and 29.  
North Arrowsick, at —, Oct. 12 and 13.  
West Oxford, at Lovell, Oct. 19 and 20.  
Piscataquis, at Dover, Oct. 5.  
Waldo, at Belfast, Oct. 12 and 13.  
Washington, at Pembroke, September 27.  
North Franklin, at Strong Village, October 5 and 6.

N. B. Will the Secretaries of the several societies furnish us with correct information of the time and place of their respective shows in order to fill up the above table?

## HEAVY TURKEYS AND GESE.

Accounts have been given in several periodicals of the second Poultry Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, that was held this last summer, at Gloucester. Some of the turkeys were enormously heavy. Those belonging to Lord Fairlie weighed 40 pounds each. We didn't think of a "bouncer" for a Thanksgiving dinner!

Among the geese it is stated there were nine pens containing a gander and two geese each, and each of them averaged 34 pounds.

Those which took the premium, weighed respectively 41, 40, 39, and 39 lbs. The variety called the Toulouse Geese were the heaviest.

Such heavy geese would give a Christmas dinner to half a dozen men sized Parish, and leave fragments enough for a washing day dinner besides, while two or three of them would yield feathers enough to make a good bed.

PEPPERS, GRAPES, AND BIG PEPPERS. A basket of excellent fruit, of different kinds, have been received from our worthy friend, F. Wingate, of this city. Among them we found the Imperial Gage, Blue Diamond, White Diamond, and a large and very fine blue plum, the name of which we did not know.

Isabella Grapes—very early and pretty well ripened.

He also sent a specimen of the peppers which he cultivates, which are the common Bell peppers, but of enormous size, measuring little less than a foot in circumference. He attributes their great growth to manuring them with domestic guano, from the hen roost.

GIANT TOMATO. Mr. D. A. Fairbanks, of this city, brought to our office, last week, a tomato that measured eighteen inches in circumference, and weighed two and a half pounds.

## EDITORIAL TABLE.

KENNEBEC MAGAZINE. The September number of this work, which should have been noticed last week, abounds in good things. It is a real treat to read the Editor's Table of old Knick. The contributions are good, and readable, and the work, we think, fully sustains its reputation.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE. We already have the October number of this work. The full page engraving, "The Unconscious Sleeper," is a handsome mezzotint—and there are also the fashions, for the ladies, a design for a classical villa, &c. The literary contents are quite good. Published in Philadelphia by C. J. Peterson, at \$2 per annum.

IOWA FARMER. We have received a copy of this new aspirant for public favor, published by Morgan & McKenney, Burlington, Iowa, at \$1 per annum. From the number before us we should judge it to be an excellent, well conducted paper, and one which deserves the support of the farmers of Iowa. We welcome the new visitant to our table, and hope to shake hands with it, every month, for many a year, and may it never grow less worthy of patronage than it now is.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART. This work, published by Alex. Montgomery, New York, and F. Parker, Boston and Lowell, we have before spoken of. It is a beautiful work, and the engravings are of the highest style of art. The September number, besides a large amount of interesting and useful matter, contains a number of fine engravings, among which we notice several illustrating an article on the Irish Industrial Exhibition. The "Works of the Great Masters," an article illustrated by a number of very good engravings, from the paintings of Jan Steen, will be found interesting. We have not space to enumerate all the points of excellence in this work. Three dollars will procure you, at the end of the year, one of the most beautiful additions to your centre table, in the shape of books, that can be had.

POPULAR EDUCATOR. This is another of Montgomery's publications. Its object is the education of the people, and it has different departments, treating on Language, Natural History, Mathematics, Fine Arts, &c., all of which are well and fully discussed. The work is a most valuable one, both to students and to the general reader. Diagrams and engravings are freely used whenever necessary to a full understanding of the text. Terms, \$1 50 per annum. Address Alex. Montgomery, 17 Spruce street, New York.

## PLANNING SLATE AND MARBLE BY CIRCULAR SAWS.

A person in France has recently invented and patented in that country, but we believe not patented in this, a very simple but effective mode of planing down slate by means of circular saws. The saws are placed on shafts, and there are two sets of them—one set above the other. The space between the two sets is graduated by screws or other machinery. The slate to be dressed is placed upon a truck and runs between the two sets of saws, which are put into rapid motion, and dress both sides at once. The slate is then turned and run through so that the saws cut at right angles to their first course, and thus the stone is worked down to the required thickness. Marble may be dressed in the same manner.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE. The Legislature assembled in this city, agreeably to the proclamation of the Governor, on Tuesday forenoon last. We go to press at two early an hour to give any account of their doings. We shall furnish a full report next week. The object in calling the Legislature together, is to decide upon the purchase of the Massachusetts lands lying in this State.

TROUBLE IN BELGRADE. We learn from the Waterville Mail, that there was a disturbance in Belgrade on Tuesday last week, caused by the arrest of a man named Furbush, charged with selling liquor. The constable was set upon by a gang of fellows, who after a severe struggle succeeded in rescuing the prisoner, and placing him beyond the reach of the officer.

Helvetia, & La Fayette Gold Mining Company, Grass Valley, California. Late intelligence from the scene of this Company's operations inform us that the yield of its mines is rapidly increasing, they have taken out since the first of December last, over \$100,000, and the Company is now reported entirely free from debt, and a small surplus in the Treasury. This Co. has taken the lead of all others in the success of its operations—its stock commands a premium of ten per cent, which will doubtless be greatly enhanced after the first dividend which will be declared in October next. We call the attention of those seeking profitable investments to its advertisement in another column.

PHRENZIED LEAP AT THE FALLS OF NIAGARA. We have received a singular narration of a narrow escape of life at the Falls of Niagara. Mr. E. V. Wilson of this city, of lightning rapid notoriety, went to the Falls with a party, and among the number was Mrs. M. L. Piper. The lady, at the time, was laboring under a species of insanity. It was thought by her husband that travelling and change of air and scenery would do her good, but, unfortunately, such was not the case. Immediately upon her arrival she was very desirous to see the Falls; and while standing upon the Canada side, at about twenty feet from the falling sheet of water, she slipped her arm from Mr. Wilson and made a rush towards the precipice. He rushed after her, and just as she was going over, he caught hold of her dress, and by his hold he dangled in the air. The heavy gown was caught on a ledge of rock, at a distance of twenty feet. As she thus lay, Wilson, our narrator says, "with great presence of mind looked for a safe place," and discovering a quantity of loose dirt lying on the rocks, he immediately jumped down on it. He was just in time to save her from going over the main precipice. By the aid of a long pair of lines, belonging to a team close by, they were both drawn up together. Both suffered from some confusion, but neither was seriously hurt. These circumstances took place on Thursday last. [Toronto Colonist.]

A MAN SHOT. A serious affray took place in this city on Wednesday, in which an Irishman named John Maha, in the employ of Mr. Hebron Luce, was shot by Mr. Alden Harlow, with a pistol. The ball entered Maha's breast and passed through his shoulder, and the bullet was extracted below the arm, at the back. There has been for some time a dispute as to the title of a road between the lands of Luce and Harlow. The difficulty was occasioned by a dispute as to the line of a road, and Maha was maintaining a fence which Harlow insisted should be removed, and in the affray, in some way Maha was shot. We learn that this wound is not dangerous. [Bangor Whig.]

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD. The Great Western Railway in Canada, leading from Windsor (opposite Detroit) to Niagara, is now complete about eighteen miles from Windsor, and it is intended to finish the whole by the 1st of January next. The whole distance is 230 miles, (nearly a straight line throughout,) is to be one of the best railroads on the American continent. The wire bridge over the Niagara is in a good state of progress, and when the whole is completed, the time from Detroit to New York City will be in twenty hours.

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT CANADA.

Mr. Editor:—Nothing I believe is more natural to the genuine Yankee, especially when he has had a glimpse at things abroad, than to pride himself on his experience, and kindle into enthusiasm over the wonders he has seen. This propensity, from the extent to which it has been indulged, has become almost proverbial; and has oftentimes afforded our foreign friends fit subject for ridicule and satire. Now, whether it is that Jonathan supposes all others besides himself so grossly ignorant of what the world actually contains, that it is his duty as a philanthropist, to enlighten them in whatsoever his personal knowledge and experience transcend theirs; or whether (as I am more apt to think) he takes a peculiar relish and satisfaction, in proclaiming himself the individual man who has seen all these things—who has stood on the identical spot where some hero bit the dust, or where some startling natural phenomenon has occurred, such as the fall of an aerolite from the moon, bearing an inscription as remarkable and mysterious, as that which so long perplexed the ingenuity of the Ptolemaicians, or even such as the direful contact of a comet, which, in a fit of the celestial hysterics, broke away from its elliptical orbit, and careered so alarmingly near this ball of earth as to taint the air with brimstone, and cover whole acres of territory with gossamer cobwebs, I shall not assume the province to decide. Suffice it for me, sir, to acknowledge myself a Yankee, not exempt from any of his peculiarities, and as proud I'll warrant you of what has been seen by my individual self, as I shall be modest in giving an account of it.

Tuesday morning Aug. 20th, we were up and away betimes. You will not doubt the first part of this statement, if you remember, sir, how momentous an affair was transacted, even before we took seats in the cars. Nothing less than a wedding was achieved, and truth compels me to say, that the matrimonial bonds were entered into with a promptitude and despatch, quite unusual for such a drowsy body as Cupid is reputed to be. This being the case, of course we were a bridal party, and if we were a bridal party how could it have been otherwise than that we were very joyful and full of our fun. All this, besides a great deal more, which I have not time to relate, is most certainly true.

But to proceed. We whirled along at a rapid rate past the hills of Oxford, and past the bald summits of the White Mountains, catching here and there a glimpse of magnificent scenery, characterized by the wild irregularity peculiar to the granite formation. Grand as were the works of nature here, we cannot stop now to describe them. Our course was onward through the waste wilderness, giving us but a bird's eye view of the ravines, cascades, and crystal streams that might have delighted the lovers of romantic scenery. But our romance was within as well as without; and despite the tediousness of the monotonous motion of the cars, we contrived to keep our spirits up and let music and jest and joke have way. At Island Pond, the half way station, we made stop of half an hour and recruiting ourselves with a dinner which we did not do to boast of, at 2 P.M. we took the English cars for Montreal. We did not leave Island Pond, however, without some intimations that we were not entirely under the dominion of Uncle Sam. For just as the cars were on the point of starting, announcement was made that baggage was in the hands of the custom house officer, and upon going out two or three of our valises had been seized, (not by sanction of the Maine Law however,) and would have been detained but for our special importunity.

The aspect of the country, as you pass along into Canada, was on the whole such a disappointment to myself. From the condition of the people, I had been led to suppose that it was but thinly settled, and in a poor state of cultivation. But to my surprise rich and luxuriant fields spread out on almost every hand, and bore the evidence of being well tilled and very productive. Roads, fences, farm-houses, and villages, in a word everything that pertained to agriculture, was characterized by neatness and thrift. Some of the landscapes that we passed were indeed more like scenes for a painter, so quiet, well-ordered and flourishing did they appear in every point of view. The land along the St. Francis, so far as we could observe, was as handsome as the finest interval in Maine. A second growth of grass was waving upon either margin of the river, interrupted only with here and there a fine patch of corn or grain, such as any of our Kennebec farmers might be proud of.

But hurrying still along, we pass the valley of the St. Francis, with its rich and variegated scenery, approaching now the Rideau, another noble tributary of the St. Lawrence. Our chance for observation of the country along this river, was simply a coup d'oeil, as we crossed it at almost at right angles. The general features of what we could see, however, were still such as to make us Yankees feel a little covetous of the region for Uncle Sam. It was not all a garden of Eden though; for we occasionally encountered tracts of the old primeval forests, as tangled and impenetrable as when the pioneer first worked his difficult way through them. Amidst these pleasant interchanges of wild woodland and rich cultivated landscape, we were now getting into the heart of the Canadian territory. Everything assumed an air and appearance different from what we saw at home. The little diminutive houses with their white washed walls and straw thatched roofs looked odd enough. As you draw near Montreal, the "chemin de fer," (as the Canadians term the railroad,) passes for thirty miles across a plain of beautiful prairie land as level as the sea, and bounded in the distance by high mountains, which stand out in striking contrast with the plain before them. This level tract, which extends along the south-eastern shore of the St. Lawrence, for more than a hundred miles, is one of the most interesting portions of the country in an agricultural point of view. The entire region in the vicinity of the road is laid out into parallel lots, neatly fenced, on each of which is a snug little Canadian cottage or farm-house, with all the requisites for husbandry. The soil is excellent and almost the whole extent of the plain, I understood, is thus taken up and made productive. It is certainly one of the finest sights I have ever beheld. Unlike our prairie of the West, every acre of the land is appropriated, and you see men and women at work in the fields, and cattle grazing quietly on the grass grounds. The great market for their produce is Montreal, whither they throng early in the morning, in two-wheeled market wagons, laden with every kind of marketable vegetables. We Americans should hardly expect to see such a throng under a system of tenancy, which is a vestige of the old feudal system, and calculated, as it seems to us, rather to depress than to encourage that nobility of the useful arts—agriculture.

All this time we have been plying our speed at not less than thirty miles an hour. This is one of the finest places in the world for railroad building; and the Canadians are certainly entitled to the credit of having accomplished their part of the work well. We are now approaching Longueuil, the terminus of the road, having passed at our last station, one of the most

beautiful of the Canadian villages, the seat of a catholic college and church, endowed and enriched probably by the mites extorted from the ignorant poor. Curiosity and expectation are alive now to see Montreal. The huge mountain under which it is situated is already in view. But the twilight is thickening and we must hurry. Hark! a shrill whistle and anon the ringing of the bell announce to us that we are now on the shore of the lovely St. Lawrence.

We step out of the cars and with the crowd make for the hotel. Gaining the deck we survey the broad rolling river, the grand outlet of the collected waters of almost a continent. How do Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, and Saco divide into insignificant little streams and mountain brooks! Here it is almost a sea voyage across. "A la bord," we are now shouting out into the middle waters, and in a moment the lights of the city are full in view. How grand they look! crimson and white, stationed at intervals all along the quays, and glittering from various parts of the city with almost a magic effulgence. But it is too late to get much of an idea of the city to-night, for it is well towards 8 o'clock. The first thing therefore after coming up to our pier and disembarking, is to find lodgings for the night. We pitched upon the Montreal House as convenient, and near at hand, and hastened to secure rooms. Rooms certainly were indispensable for our party and so we made a vigorous effort to obtain them. With all charity for the confusion of the clerk at the office, we had ten times the difficulty in getting quarters that night that we ought to have had, at a house purporting to be conducted on the American plan, by a proprietor trained in New York. However we were not disposed to grumble at anything possible, and can accord to Mr. Coleman the credit of giving us some very good dinners.

Wednesday morning lowery, but with the prospect of a fine day, followed by its realization. A short stroll before breakfast served to give us some idea of the solid masonry and substantial character of the city. The gray stone of which it is chiefly built is quarried near by. It is not so hard as granite, and appears to partake something of the nature of soap stone. Breakfast done we procure a pair of coaches and set out immediately to see up the objects of interest. This must be done to-day for some of our party had to leave to-night. First then to the great French cathedral, Notre Dame street. What a magnificent structure, covering nearly an acre of ground, and capable of containing ten thousand persons; with towers two hundred and twenty feet high, and a bell weighing upwards of twenty-four thousand pounds! I should not dare to tell this were not witnesses to confirm it. But how grand was the view from the tower! Here you comprehend the whole city at a glance. The churches, hospitals, nunneries, &c., everything within the pale of the city and without, in the suburbs and beyond, lay like the winding Ottawa, all are clearly discernible. The St. Lawrence rolls by with its majestic bosom furrowed by a squadron of busy steamboats, freighted with the wealth of inland commerce. But as we cannot stop to enjoy this long, a farewell glance at the country, suburb and city, all glittering with its tinned roofs and spires must complete our view. Before leaving however we must take a peep inside the sanctuary. The effect is quite dazzling, saints, images, and the whole paraphernalia of the catholic church abound.

Next to the Nunery. This, so far as we were permitted to see, seems to be a asylum for the poor, sick and old, rather than a house of beautiful damsels. It is certainly a redeeming feature in the catholic church economy. The charity here practised cannot be all for a show, though undoubtedly a view to the interests of mother church is had. Unfortunate human beings of every class, from the helpless infant to the decrepit old man, are here provided with a home and made comfortable. Neatness and cleanliness characterize every part of the institution.

The market is a fine building and conducted on an extensive scale, not inferior I should think to the Quincy Market of Boston. But in our scantiness for time we cannot more than give it a look. We halted a moment at the barracks to get a glimpse of Mr. Majesty's regiment of redcoats at Montreal. They were on drill when we saw them and were undoubtedly full of pluck, forgetting that they were the descendants of those same, "who got too far from Canada" a long while ago.

Now for a drive around the mountain. The island upon which Montreal is situated and the mountain also, both bear the same name of the city. Leaving gradually the narrow and crowded street, we now come into the outskirts of the town, where are some of the most fashionable villas and residences of the nobility. They are all unique in their style of building, and the grounds are gracefully laid out into walks and parterres, bordered with beautiful shrubbery, flowers and fruit trees burdened with fruit. The road is a turpentine, macadamized and as smooth and hard as a pavement. It offers one of the finest drives I have ever had, and indeed so much delighted us all that the Dr. of our party involuntarily exclaimed, "Gracious! what a chance to put 'Fan' over the course." The distance round is nine miles, but we are not obliged to ride all this without a place to stop. The Monkland House meets you half way and offers you very many pleasant things by way of refreshments as we can all testify. One of the richest gardens and fruit orchards in the country, is also ready to regale you with its delicious sweets if you desire it. The proprietor, a hale and hearty old Englishman, is full of his jest and joke, and as courteous to his guests as can be. He is right proud of his fruit and well he may be, for such a place in this latitude of long cold winters must be deemed almost an Asperity.

But it is now noon, and we must be jogging along back. Our ride is delightful all the way. What most enchanting trips could a bride party select, if they were bound to have a merry time. And if it was well selected surely it was not worse improved. Peals of laughter rolled out that would have done any desponding spirit good, and banished the blues forever. A nice dinner was in readiness for us on our return; after which a siesta, a smoke, a consultation with reference to proceeding farther, and finally a conclusion to separate, three of our party taking the boat for Quebec, and the rest decided to go home the next day were the principal of our afternoon proceedings in Montreal.

Your humble servant was one of those who went to Quebec. Our night on board the steamer was quite favorable, though we had no moon, not even a *honey moon* now. Early in the morning we rowed out to get a view of the city. The dawn just disclosed the high banks of the river and revealed every now and then a cluster of habitations, which, as the light increased, became more numerous until they assumed the appearance of one continuous village. Pretty soon the sun rose up from the horizon ten times as big as I ever saw it before. An individual who stood near me and was seemingly well acquainted on the river, in answer to my inquiries about fish, informed me that eels were taken fifteen feet long. I hesitated whether to ask him if he could not take off six inches, or to tell him that we caught them in the Mississippi twenty feet. The latter I thought most Yankee like, but he persisted in his avowment. We arrived in Quebec about half-past seven o'clock, Thursday morning.

After breakfast again we engaged a coach and two under contract to be shown all about. We drove first down to Montmorency to see the famed falls. The water leaps down over a perpendicular precipice to the depth of two hundred and forty feet, a mighty height to look down. It was indeed a noble sight, but with our old complaint for want of time, we had but a moment's stop to make, and so hurried back to see the other lions. The classical and fortifications were the chief objects of our curiosity. The high promontory on which they are erected is a wonder in itself, commanding as it does the entire river above and below, overlooking every approach to the city. On its outermost verge and extending quite around the bluff, arise the massive walls of the fortress, over whose tops project the inhospitable muzzles of numerous thirty two pounders, ready to shatter and sink the first hostile craft that heaves in sight. Two regiments of infantry and one of artillery are stationed here, and one regiment of the solid walls of the citadel, where they are protected from bombs, and conduct their operations with every advantage over an enemy. Passing through the fortress we rode out upon the plains of Abraham where Wolfe and Montcalm fell. We also visited the Governor's garden where they are both buried. The Parliament buildings also were very interesting and in the Assembly's Hall, the gaudy finishing almost dazzle you. We were shown a full length picture of Queen Victoria, said to be very good, but somewhat injured at a house a few years ago. So far as sight seeing is concerned Quebec is a very good place to visit; but the picture faces slim enough there. If he can satisfy himself that he is not eating dog, frog, cat, or some other fox-bait, he does well. He must expect to see the cheese trot round the table, and his bread occasionally roll over and squirm if it is not too indurated to support animal life. Russell's Hotel is a place we should warmly recommend to the travelling public to stay away from. Lamb's Restaurant which strives to pattern after the New York eating houses, is a most miserable failure, and is apt sometimes to be short of provisions. We were glad to get back on board the boat again at 5 o'clock, when we were served to the only palatable meal we had while at Quebec. I make no scruples about exposing these facts, especially when I remember how many were suffering that evening from the nauseous effects of unwholesome food eaten at the hotels.

My sketch has already swelled beyond what was at first anticipated. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I will only say that in twenty-four hours from the time we left Quebec, we were within an hour's ride of home, having travelled on our whole trip not much less than a thousand miles. Although indisposition overtook some of our party before we reached home, yet the excursion was enjoyed exceedingly by us all. Without a trip up there to see for ourselves, we people of Maine can hardly form an idea of what a splendid country lies all along back of us. England got something more than a barren waste of territory, when she made the conquest of the Canadians.

Winthrop, September 11, 1853.

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## NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF HORSES.

We are happy in giving to those of our readers who feel interested in the improvement of Horses, the Circular of the Association which have projected and undertaken the management of the first coming National Exhibition of Imported Blood and American Breeds of Horses. This Exhibition will be held at Springfield, Mass., on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d of October next. It is under the auspices of the United States Agricultural Society, and we doubt not, should the weather be favorable, will reflect much credit on all concerned. It must be interesting to visit this first great Congress of Horses, where may be seen the congregated horse power of a great portion of the Union.

Circular.

The practical utility of other exhibitions, Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical, has been so far proved, in the incentive to superior work, which the premiums have excited, as well as the fame and profit which the exhibitors have acquired by placing their productions where thousands have become acquainted with their merits, and the premiums have been so numerous that the exhibitors have been enabled to give their free and impartial judgment and approbation; and the examples of articles first introduced under such auspices, and afterwards becoming popular, as well as the desire to public utility or social consideration, have been so numerous that the exhibitors have been enabled to give their free and impartial judgment and approbation; and the examples of articles first introduced under such auspices, and afterwards becoming popular, as well as the desire to public utility or social consideration, have been so numerous that the exhibitors have been enabled to give their free and impartial judgment and approbation; 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## ND LOWELL 1959

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